the Check List

Check Collectors Round Table

Volume I Number 1 Issue #1 January 1970
PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. FLAIG P.O. BOX 27112 Cincinnati, Ohio 45227

CHECKOPHILES -------HELLO! -------From your Editor Bob Flaig

Early last year the Check Collectors Round Table and The Check List were mere "dots" of imagination in the far horizons of my thoughts. Gradually the "seed dots" started to grow and with the "fertilization of encouragement" from my friends and fellow collectors, grew into the present C.C.R.T. group and the first edition of T.C.L.

I wish I could know and personally meet each member, perhaps some time in the future this will be accomplished to some degree. Some of you I have "met" long ago via the mail and I feel that C.C.R.T. will benefit from our mutual collector friendships.

The idea, as mentioned above, for the formation of our group of Checkophiles was formulated early last year; after much correspondence with other collector friends and consultants, we decided an initial beginning should be instigated. Obtaining a mimeograph machine, materials for reproduction, and the preparation of information for various media, and etc., delayed us for a short time. The official "kick-off" in recruiting of members began about October 1, 1969 and up to the present time (1/2/70) we have members in twenty-five states and Canada.

We're "off the ground"---may we never land, but continue to soar to greater heights -- TOGETHER!

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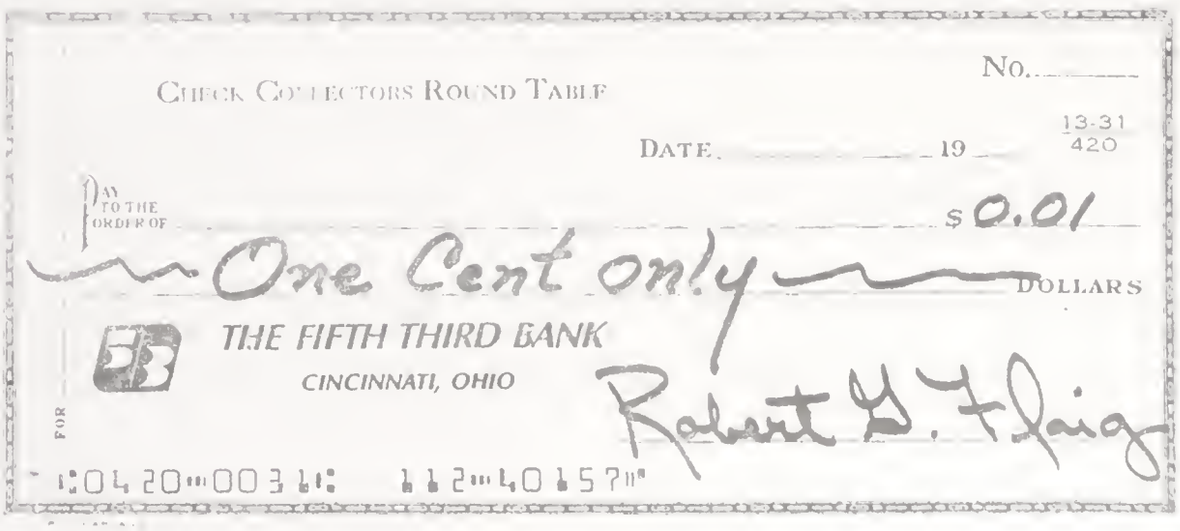
FIRST EDITION MEMENTO



EDITORIAL MEMOS

Hopefully we can grow into a well functioning organization, one that will serve all interests in this field, be economically sound, and productive. You, our members will determine this....it is up to you. I have initiated this effort and will continue to give of my time and energy to make it a success, both in recruiting persons interested in this hobby and endeavoring to make our publication more interesting and informative. In order to accomplish this, your help is needed.

I am well aware that this issue, our first, could and should be more "meaty", I sincerely hope our second issue will be. Your indulgence, suggestions, ideas and constructive criticism will be appreciated. Let's work together to make this a good publication, one that everyone looks forward to receiving. Of necessity this first issue has many pages devoted to material other than pure collecting interests. There is a certain amount of ground work and initial information that must be given in order to function properly. Instructions, ground rules and membership roster are important to all of us.

Knowing the possibe risk of inadvertently failing to acknowledge all persons who have contributed in making C.C.R.T. become a reality, I still want to express my appreciation to Mr. J. E. Weaver of Woodland, California and Mr. Russell Rulau, editor of The Numismatic Scrapbook. Both have given me their fine support and encouragement. Mr. Weaver has continually offered ideas and suggestions, involving himself in the many facets of organizing C.C.R.T. It is through his effort that this issue of The Check List has a lithographed pictorial page (Old check protector devices).

Mr. Rulau, besides his continued encouragement, has consistently given C.C.R.T. publicity in The Numismatic Scrapbook. Numerous articles of interest to check collectors have been published (See listings elsewhere in this issue).

I also wish to thank the following who contributed articles and other material for this issue: Mr. Larry Adams of Boone, Iowa; Mr. Charles Lees of Tucson, Arizona; Mr. Harry Fine of Mesa, Arizona; Mr. William R. Heald of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Mr. Edward Held of Garfield, N.J.; and Prof. H. D. Allen of Truro, Nova Scotia. Your efforts and information are certainly appreciated.

Without news items and publicity this group of Checkophiles would not be as large as it is today. May I take this opportunity to offer my thanks to: Coin World, The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, Hobbies To Enjoy, Tri-State Trader, Numismatic News, Eastern Antiquity, DeLuxe-Bank Notes, Coin Traders, and The Rag Picker (Pub. of The Paper Money Collectors of Mich.) Also to the publishers who printed items about C.C.R.T., of which the editor is unaware - Thank you, one and all.

CHECK COLLECTORS ROUND TABLE (C.C.R.T.), the name of our group of Checkophiles, was the suggestion of Mr. J. E. Weaver. THE CHECK LIST, our publication name and Clearing House, the title of our small ad section, were both suggested by Mr. William Heald.--Thank you gentlemen.

The masthead that appears on this issue is not our official one. The one used, is in lieu of one that is still being prepared by Mr. William Heald, who because of certain difficulties, has not been able to complete it. We look forward to its appearance on the next issue.

To all who have sent thoughts, ideas, and suggestions to make our organization and publication a better one, I offer my sincere thanks. Keep them coming.

Credit is also due my wife Jeane, who has given welcome help in forming this organization; we share a very real interest in Checkophilia together. Without her help I'm sure many of you would not have received your information sheets, questionnaires and etc. without undue delay.

If I have forgotten to give credit to anyone, it is certainly UNINTENTIONAL. Drop me a line if I have omitted anyone who should have received credit.

The strength of our publication lies in its contents. I sincerely hope that the members who have offered to write future articles will send them in for our next issue. Those of you who have not offered, as yet, to write about your specialities, are encouraged to do so - Now! Most of us have an interest in what the other fellow has or does, his collection, a certain item, a way of doing something, how he does it, an experience.

High on the interest list, related to check collecting, are historical happenings, facts, personalities and so on. There is much to learn about the fading counter checks, trends in new checks and the increasingly popular pictorial checks. The overlaping areas between paper money and other bank paper are also of interest to Checkophiles as both were issued by many old banks. Many of the old printing establishments also printed paper money and bank paper. It also should be mentioned there is a close area too, between some philatelic material and some bank material.

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As with everything, there must be a beginning or an official start, and there must be those who attempt it. Historians recall that Alexander Hamilton and Robert Morris were proponents of early day big banking. Thomas Paine may also be included in this group.

It may be said one of our first banks, The Bank of Pennsylvania, was born of necessity to help finance our starving army. This was in July of 1780. It had the support of these three men with the hopes it would be a beginning of a more permanent and extensive banking establishment, besides financing our troops. Just a few short months after the Pennsylvania Bank opened, Hamilton voiced the opinion that it fell short of being conducted on true banking principles. He also believed that subscribers to the bank were just giving subscriptions of a sum of money for one particular purpose, not all banking functions. Robert Morris, one of the organizers of this bank, came to the same conclusion and thought it to be nothing more than a patriotic subscription of continental money to be used to buy our troops supplies.

While the Bank of Pennsylvania was not a successful true bank, it was a start to be followed by The Bank of North America at Philadelphia in December 1781 (the first chartered and real bank in the modern sense in America). Then came another early bank, The Bank of New York - June 9, 1784 (at that time unchartered, but its constitution drawn up by Hamilton). The Bank of N.Y. is in operation today. The Bank of The United States was our second chartered bank - Feb. 25, 1792.

These early starts came many decades ago, now we are collecting and researching bits of early Checkophilia from these historical financial institutions.

YOUR SIGNATURE - SOMETHING ONLY YOU CAN GIVE
By Larry Adams, Boone, Iowa

In collecting old or cancelled checks, many of you no doubt have seen some checks signed by the same person. As you examine these checks, you will note that NO TWO SIGNATURES ARE EXACTLY IDENTICAL. You may wonder why this is.

Look at the checks that came back with your bank statement this month. They could be compared to the two on the opposite page, written three days apart. You will note many similarities in both signatures, but SOME difference, including the length of the signature and some letter formations. The speed of the writer at the time of writing causes this, as do positions of the pen, paper, and hand. The attitude of the writer often enters into it and is reflected in the signature. ITS AN IMPOSSIBILITY TO SIGN YOUR NAME EXACTLY THE SAME TWICE.

Each time an individual writes his name, he retains certain characteristics each time, yet some are changed each time. This varies with what is written and the conditions under which something is written. If you were to examine ALL your cancelled checks, you won't find two signatures identical in every respect. A good explanation for this is the conditions under which the different checks are written, besides the fact that some characteristics do change. Checks, as with any documents, are signed with the writer in various positions and attitudes.

You will of course find duplication when checks are signed with a signature stamp or check signer-both quite legal when properly authorized by the drawer (maker) and the bank. While there is an element of protection in their use, today it is done mainly for convenience. Who could handle the job of signing all U.S. Government checks or General Motors checks? An impossibility today, as well as expensive. Modern-day paper money is "signed" similarly by treasury officials by a printing process. It is interesting to note that some national bank officials used rubber stamp signatures in signing National Bank Notes before 1929, however I believe most were hand-signed.

Some forgeries are "exact" duplicates, but these are tracings, or "drawn" signatures. This is easily done by holding the writing up to a light and tracing it. Careful examination can prove a tracing a forgery.

Your individual writing characteristics make up your signature. Since no two persons have exactly the same characteristics, your signature is something only you can give.

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ILLINOIS

Peoples National Bank

№ 3494

Rock Island, Ill. AUG 30 1898

Pay to the order of Canton Glass Comp $13 12

Thirteen 12 **Dollars.**

IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK.
NEW YORK

C. Hellpenstell
Cas

ILLINOIS

Peoples National Bank

№ [illegible]

Rock Island, Ill. [illegible]

Pay to the order of Winsted [illegible] C $[illegible] 65

Four 65 **Dollars.**

IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK.
NEW YORK

C. Hellpenstell
Cas

CHECKOPHILES ---- CHECKOPHILIA

Did you ever wonder where these names originated? Below is a quote from the last part of an article entitled "Checkophiles, Unite! - Open New Collecting Vistas" by Russell Rulau in the December 1968 issue of The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine. "CHECKOPHILIA -- The foregoing covers in a general way the field of check, draft, stock certificate, etc. collecting. This field does not have a name that we've ever heard, nor does it have a specialist organization to represent its interests.

"The field is largely unknown and uncharted, undeveloped and unexploited, unorganized and unchristened. It may also be uneventful and uninteresting to some.

"But let us make a start right here. Since the field has no name, we hereby christen it Checkophila (the love of checks), and its devotees Checkophiles.

"Someone care to take the ball from there and form an international club for Checkophiles?"

Well we have now caught the ball in the end zone and have run it to our own one yard line; we still have the field to conquer. This issue is our first play and we hope to gain some ground. Now we need team action.

While the collecting of checks and related material is rather new, the items we collect have been in use a very long time. In our speeded up economy, changes are taking place very fast. An article received from one of our members, Professor H. D. Allen of Truro, Nova Scotia, nicely describes our present situation. It is based on a talk, the original being sent to the C. N. Journal. Excerpts from this paper are printed here with permission of Professor Allen. ".....Increased use of personal and corporate cheques, of travellers cheques, money orders and credit cards, is a monetary fact of life. The student of money can deplore the change, or can view it as reflecting a growing and challenging area for collector interest.

".....The image of today's "coin collector" numismatist, sorting his 2-by-2 envelopes or plugging holes in a commercially produced coin folder, so differs from the traditional picture of the introverted scholar or noblemen with his coin cabinet of type pieces of silver or gold or perhaps classical bronze, that it is easy to overlook an important present-day phenomenon. A striking out in new directions; a numismatic pioneering, research on neglected, even totally overlooked series, is going on, and published articles, new specialized groups, additional publications, all reflect this. It is a healthy thing. Poles apart from the speculative mania of a few short years ago, it opens new avenues for many to follow, and has come none too soon.

"The logical future, then, would be one where the money is managed paper and base metal, and where other fiscal forms, the cheque, the credit card, and who can predict what other instrument of a computer world, would increasingly dominate the scene. There will be much to collect, and many to study and collect it. The past is close at hand; the future already begun. What more exciting time in numismatics could there be than one so close to, so much a part of, fundamental change?"

**** CHECK REFERENCE MATERIAL ****

We all know that there is very little reference material available pertaining to the collecting of banking material. If by chance any member knows of an item, article, book or other material which contains information on checks, drafts and etc., the editor would appreciate knowing about it. A file of known material will be started and this information will be shared with all in the pages of The Check List. Please give all information possible - date, source, page number, author, name of book or publication and etc.

Previous printed articles about some phase of this hobby are listed below. These are from my files. This is by no means meant to be a complete list - just a start. All the items or articles listed refer, mention or picture material of interest.

Publication	Issue Date	Title	Page#
Burroughs Clearing House	Sept 1969	A "Natural" Banker Hobby: Collecting of Checks.	30
The Numismatist	Jan 1953	Rare Collection of Presidential Checks	34
The Numismatic Scrapbook	June 1968	Bank Born In Last Chance Gulch (Hershfield Info)	948
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Aug 1968	Early Cincinnati Check Saga	1276
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Oct 1968	History of US Banks 1782-1865 Era Part I	1537
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Nov 1968	History of US Banks Part II &	1717
		'Last Chance Gulch' Bank Revisited (Hershfied Info.)	1738
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Dec 1968	Open New Collecting Vistas	1864
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Jan 1969	History of US Bank Notes 1782-1865 Era Part III	76
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Feb 1969	History of US Bank Notes. Part IV concluded.	242
		& Wells Fargo Modern Checks Illustrated	289
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Mar 1969	Ration Banking Checks Account for Meat, Sugar 'Points'	424

Publication	Date	Title	Page#
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Mar 1969	People, Checks, New Issues All Add Zest To Numismatic Scene	484
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Apr 1969	Gold Dust Deposit Certificates	624
		&	
		Hershfield Bank Catalog Historical	656
The Numismatic Scrapbook	May 1969	Coins, Medals, Tokens Recall Chicago's Columbian Exposition	7[illegible]6
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Aug 1969	In Old Indian Territory Merchants To The Wild Cheyennes	1220
		&	
		Gold Dust Banking Gave Impetus To Montana Territory Economy (cont'd in Sept 1969 issue)	1236
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Sept 1969	Gold Dust Banking Gave Impetus To Montana Territory Economy (cont'd in Oct/69 issue)	13[illegible]
		&	
		Yukon Gold Entices Sourdoughs	1412
		&	
		Century of Nevada Mining Leaves Impa t On US Coins Silver Market (cont'd in Oct/69 issue)	1442
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Oct 1969	Gold Dust Banking Gave Impetus To Montana Territory Economy (concluded)	1553
		&	
		Century of Nevada Mining Leaves Impact On US Coins, Silver Market (concluded)	1602
		&	
		Wyoming Bank Stages Old Check Contest	16[illegible]6
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Nov 1969	Waldo Moore: Exonumist Pioneer	1720
		&	
		3 Small Articles: Check Collecting Called 'Natural Banker Hobby'. Check Collectors Round-table Set, Bank Displayed Checks of Famous People	1758

Publications	Date	Title	Page
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Nov 1969	Humboldt Check Attractive, Colorful - Illustration	1779
The Numismatic Scrapbook	Dec 1969	America's Crossroads - Money Evolution In West Ohio From Barter To Credit Card (to be cont'd)	1874
The Numismatist	Feb 1968	Volunteer Refreshment Saloons (Civil War)	147
The Numismatist	Dec 1969	News Photo (check)	1702
Coin World	Oct 1969	Check Collecting Gains Impetus As Historical Record	18
Frontier Times	Nov 1969	Noisy, Sinful Goldfield	13

INTERESTING PUBLICATIONS

The questionnaires returned indicated some collecting interests other than checks - some related, some not. With reference to other hobbies or interests, there are two publications that may be of interest to you. One is Hobbies To Enjoy which is published semi-annually and covers in article form just about any hobby you can mention. Some of the fields covered are: coins, stamps, match covers, post cards, shells, writing, rocks and minerals, to name a few. Recent issues have had articles pertaining to checks; the March issue is to have one also. There are eighty pages of interesting hobby reading in an 8½" x 11" format. Mr. Al Wick the publisher and editor has given C.C.R.T. and Checkophiles publicity in past issues. If interested send subscription, $2.00 per year or $1.00 per copy to P.O. Box 2242, St. Louis, Mo. 63109.

The other publication of interest is Political Americana, published quarterly. The September 1969 issue covers both recent and earlier politics, as well as medals, political pins and fakes (seems like fakes pop up in every field). We all know that banks and banking were in our early politics. Perhaps Mr. C. W. Fishbaugh, the editor, will favor us with some interesting articles on politics and early banking, as well as some on the current situation. If you have interests along these lines, the subscription is $1.50 per year. The address is P.O. Box 396, Shenandoah, Iowa 51601.

Tell your friends about C.C.R.T. If you have a friend who would be interested, send in his name and address, information will be sent to him.

Mention The Check List when contacting advertisers. .....Contact members with like interests and start a research project, the results will be published.

Q U E R Y - A N S W E R C O L U M N

Many of us have questions we would like to have answered about some particular item or part in our collection. This column will be an attempt to find those answers from among our membership.

Here is how it will work - Members write to the editor their specific questions. The questions will be numbered and published in The Check List; answers will then be published, as received, in subsequent issures.

The Check List issues will be numbered consecutively with a running serial number, besides the usual Vol I, No. 1 and etc. With this system each query will be assigned a number and will be used in subsequent issues to refer to the original question. In this manner answers coming in, even several years after the original question was published, could be matched to the question quickly. If a large amount of time elapses between the time the question is received and an answer published, the question will be repeated for convenience.

For example: The Check List for January 1971 would be issue #5 and the questions printed in that issue would be numbered #5-1, #5-2, #5-3 etc. Then in the answer section, the answers would refer back to previous questions such as #1-4, #2-6, #3-4 etc. as appropriate. You may find questions asked in the first issue still drawing additional answers several years later. You would look up the question in those earlier issues to understand the answers. (If a question is over a year old and receives additional answers, the question will be repeated)

In order to get our Query-Answer Column going, here are a few questions to start it.

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I have a check dated 7-15-99 on Harrisburg (Pa.) National Bank, drawn by an individual and payable to "myself". It is endorsed by the maker, there is a subsequent individual endorsement and a couple of bank endorsements.

The check is cancelled once by a 4-pointed tear so familiar on 19th century checks and a PAID punched out in rather large holes. Also on the face is a large (5/8" x 5/8") letter "C" rubber-stamped in the center of the check in purple ink. In addition there is also a small (3/16" high, 1/8" wide) letter "F" punched out of the check at the far left end. Neither the "C" nor the "F" is the initial letter of the bank, maker, the endorsers or anything else.

Query #1-1 Who applied the "C" and what does it mean? (with two other forms of collection, can't believe it's a third).

Query #1-2 Who applied the "F" and what does it mean?

Do any other CCRT members have checks similarily marked with a single letter, either stamped or punched? What information or guesses as to the meaning?

REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

In order to aquaint some of our newer collector friends on the tax stamps (either applied or imprinted) they find on some of their older checks, we offer these brief comments. For those who are inclined to seek complete information on this subject, it is suggested they obtain a copy of Scott's United States Stamp Catalog - Specialized. Here one can find all the various designs and colors, variations and values.

Checks were used back in Continental Times. This type of banking instrument continued to be used without being taxed up until about the Civil War. In 1862 an act was passed that required all checks, promissory notes, drafts and related documents to have United States Revenue Stamps affixed to them. With few exceptions these were two cent stamps and they were cancelled with pen and ink, stamp or punch.

The stamps appeared in two forms, those which were affixed, much like postage stamps, and those which were imprinted on the face of the check itself. Both types appeared under the Act of 1862, continuing in use until July 1, 1882. Again, because of the Spanish American War, checks were taxed under the Revenue Act of 1898. This tax continued until 1901.

Most of the checks that contain imprinted tax stamps of the period 1862-1882 were lithographed, some were engraved. These were printed by private concerns under government supervision, from dies and lithograph stones borrowed from Internal Revenue.

Until December 25, 1862 the law was such that a stamp could only be affixed to a document which had that specific article noted on the face of the stamp. In other words, if the stamp had "Check" printed on it, it could not be used for any other type of document. After December 25, 1862 all stamps, other than Proprietary, could be used on any document no matter what was printed on its face. A variety of tax stamps were found on checks after this date. The writer has some checks that have postage stamps affixed to them; it's doubtful if this was a lawful practice.

Members who specialize in this facet of collecting are urged to write more specific informative articles on this and related subjects so we all may be better informed. Communications concerning this would be welcomed.....Bert Flaig

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WANTED *** WANTED *** WANTED *** WANTED *** WANTED

NEVADA ITEMS WANTED

MERCHANT TOKENS, CHECKS, STOCK CERTIFICATES, NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, POSTCARDS, ENVELOPES, LETTERS, LETTERS, HAND BILLS, MEDALS, SOUVENIOR SPOONS, ALL SMALL ITEMS FROM OR ABOUT NEVADA MINING OR NEVADA RAILROADING. PRICE AND DESCRIBE IN FIRST LETTER. HAVE ITEMS FOR TRADE.

G. A. SCHMIDTMANN ROUTE 1 BOX 371 LENTON, CALIFORNIA 92359

WANTED *** WANTED *** WANTED *** WANTED *** WANTED

DESCRIPTIONS OF BANKING INSTRUMENTS

By Charles E. Lees -- Tucson, Arizona

There have been various different types of negotiable banking instruments over the past 150 years, some of which are no longer used.

The definitions of the various types are listed here to help the collector define his different "checks."

CHECKS A bank check is a written order on a bank or banking firm, drawn by a depositor, directing the payment of a specified sum of money to a person named or to his order - or, sometimes to the bearer. It is payable immediately upon presentation.

The use of checks is a prominent feature of modern business methods and modern private use.

"To Order" Checks are drawn to the ORDER of a person, a firm or a corporation, so that they can not be used except by the proper person. This is the modern type of issuance of a check.

"To Bearer" This is an older type of issuance of checks. They are payable to the BEARER, when the person to whom the check is to be given is not known at the bank, in order that he may cash it without identification.

DRAFTS A draft, or bill of exchange, is an order drawn by one person upon another living in a different place, directing him to pay a sum of money to the order of the drawer or to a third person.

The parties to a draft are the drawer, the drawee and the payee. The person who signs the draft is called the drawer; the person upon whom the draft is drawn (ie, to whom it is addressed) is called the drawee; and the person in whose favor the draft (ie, who is to receive the money) is called the payee.

The principle use of a draft is to effect the collection of money due from drawee to the drawer.

A three-party draft is where the drawer has a creditor in the same city or town with the drawee, he may make a draft payable to him and sent it to him by mail, thus paying the creditor with the sum collected from the debtor and effecting both collection and payment conveniently by making one account cancel or partly cancel the other.

A two-party draft is where the drawer desires simply to collect the money from the drawee, he makes the draft payable to his own order or to the order of his bank and places it in the bank for collection. Drafts of this kind were usually used among business men for the collection of debts from places at a distance.

Drafts are drawn with reference to time in three ways - at sight, a certain number of days after sight, or a certain number of days after date. The first is called Sight Draft, the other two are called Time Drafts. Sight Drafts were payable immediately upon presentation to the drawee.

The difference between a Draft and a Check is that a check is practically a Sight Draft upon a bank; but there is a marked distinction between them as follows: A. The form and wording differ..B. A check is drawn upon a bank or banker, a draft is drawn upon an individual or firm...C. A check is used for paying money to a creditor, a draft is used as a means of collecting from a debtor...D. A bank is bound to pay a check when properly drawn and presented if it has funds belonging to the drawer, a firm is under no compulsion to honor a draft if they do not choose to do so.

"No Protest" - If the drawer did not wish to have the draft protested in case of non-payment, he pinned to it a piece of paper with the words "No Protest" upon it. Some drafts were sometimes printed with a coupon bearing those words and perforated so that it could be easily detached. The object of this was to notify the bank presenting the draft that the drawer did not wish it protested if not paid, as he did not care to incur the expenses of the protest charges. Of course, this slip of paper was to be detached before the draft was presented, for the draft would lose its "force" if the drawee knew that it would not be protested.

PROMISSORY NOTES A promissory note, or "note of hand",was a written promise to pay a certain sum of money on demand or at a specified time; sometimes with or without interest due, depending upon which type of Promissory Note was written.

The "maker" of the note was the person who signed it, and thus became responsible for its payment. The "payee" was the person to whom, or to whose order, it was made payable. An "indorser" of a note was any person who wrote his name on the back of it, and by doing so, guaranteed its payment.

Notes were often drawn payable "At the ---- -----Bank." These words in the note authorized the bank to pay it, and the bank did if the maker had sufficient funds on deposit and charging the amount to his account without further notice from him. The note would be returned, along with the canceled checks, to him when his account was balanced.

If no place of payment was specified in the note, it was presented for payment at the maker's place of business during business hours. If he had no known place of business, it was presented to him for payment at his residence.

Promissory notes of this type were often given in settlement for goods purchased in order to insure prompt payment at a specified time. They were also given in settlement of an account to fix the amount of the balance agreed upon and a time for payment of the same. This type of Promissory Note is not to be confused with the type where money is borrowed and interest (money) is charged for the use of such, as stated on the note.

BANK DRAFTS A bank draft was an order drawn by the cashier of one bank upon another bank in some other city or town. They were usually drawn on banks in large cities, the money centers of the country.

The Bank Drafts were the principle means employed by merchants in making remittances from one part of the country to another.

Banks located in the smaller cities and towns of the country kept money deposited in banks in the great financial centers, such as New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco. The banks drew upon their accounts in distant cities and sold their drafts to their customers, making a small profit on the charge for "Exchange". These drafts passed as cash anywhere in the section of the country located near the specified bank.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT A certificate of deposit is a receipt given by a banking institution for money deposited. It is given instead of a passbook entry, and is negotiable by the payee, and redeemable upon presentation. Checks cannot be drawn against a deposit of this nature.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE Foreign bills, or checks, of exchange are/were usually drawn in "sets", as some U.S. checks were, as "ORIGINAL", "FIRST", "SECOND", THIRD " Two or more checks are/were drawn for the same amount of money, but were so worded that when one of the set was paid, the others became void. The regular custom in former times was to send/draw these checks in sets of three and forward them to their destination by different routes, the object being to provide against loss or delay while in transit.

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The number of State Banks in the U.S. in the year 1904 was 6,923. The National Banks in operation the same year numbered 5,495 and there were 1,157 Savings Banks.

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WANTED****WANTED****WANTED****WANTED****WANTED****WANTED****WANTED****WANTED

W A N T E D -- S O U T H C A R O L I N A

I WANT TO BUY PRE 1865 CHECKS (USED OR UNUSED) ON

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS. I HAVE CHECKS ON OTHER STATES

TO TRADE FOR THE ABOVE. ALSO WANT TO BUY ALL KINDS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA PAPER MONEY.

J. ROY PENNELL, JR. P.O. BOX 858 ANDERSON, S.C. 29621

WANTED****WANTED****WANTED****WANTED****WANTED****WANTED****WANTED****WANTED

Be prompt in your correspondence with your fellow members... ...Enter your bids in the mail auction.....Be active in CCRT.....Write an article for publication in THE CHECK LIST... ..Tell your collector friends about CCRT .....Exhibit your collection

- -

When correspondence with C.C.R.T. members or editor requires a reply, please enclose a stamped envelope.

CHECK PROTECTION - - MECHANICAL & OTHERWISE

By Jack Weaver

In May, 1969, with the help of a couple of friends, I worked up a "Catalog of Devices and Practices Used for Check Protection." I was reasonably satisfied with my efforts and Xeroxed some 75 copies which have all been distributed to interested collectors.

Time has proved that my system of cataloging is, to say the least, inadequate. Consequently, no further reproduction and distribution of the "catalog" is planned: there's no need to compound the problem. A catalog is however a "must" and a revised system and production of a meaningful catalog is a logical project for the CCRT.

A vital prerequisite to a revision will be to gather much more information than is probably now available in any one place. As I see it, there should first be a division of these "machines and practices" into three broad categories: 1) Protection is provided with pen and ink. (After completing the check in the usual manner, the maker adds the amount in figures vertically across the signature line, etc.) 2) Protection is provided by the check form itself. (A panel is printed on the form allowing the maker to punch out numerals to limit the amount, etc.) 3) Protection is provided by some mechanical device which is applied to the check after normal completion.

It is this third category that will receive my present attention, but I do have some backlog of information in the other categories. With this very first issue of The Check List, I'm looking for volunteers--fellow workers who will work with me toward a new, meaningful system of cataloging and finally, a printed catalog; hopefully to be distributed with some future issue of The Check List. Meanwhile, let's take a preliminary look at Category 3 and some of the machines it includes.

The majority of check protectors in use today employ the "shredded paper" method wherein the fibers of the paper are ruptured and the ink penetrates into them. With most of these modern machines, the amount to be inscribed is set into the machine by tabs or keys and the inscribing is done by one stroke of a handle. Somewhat earlier machines cranked the check through the machine, adding symbols and digits one at a time in sequence. These machines also were usually of the "shredded paper" type.

Machines of the "shredded paper" type were well cataloged in a booklet published in 1954 entitled "The Bradford System." I do not know at present how members can obtain a copy of this booklet, but will make every effort to find out. Meanwhile, we will avoid duplicating Mr. Bradford's work and will confine ourselves to the machines that predate (or in a few cases, were missed by) this booklet.

This still leaves many, many devices to be located and catalored. As a starter, four machines from my modest collection are shown on the pictorial inset sheet. A brief description of them follows:

#1-- I had assumed that this was the earliest device in my collection but I now find it listed in an office equipment catalog printed in 1923! On the front of the base, faint but legible, is the only marking on the machine: The Pearl. Nothing else--patent dates, manufacturer's name, etc--is shown. The brass upper and lower teeth mesh beautifully and a sharp blow to the knob results in a rectangle of embossed diamonds over any area of the check--normally, of course, over the amount-in-figures area.

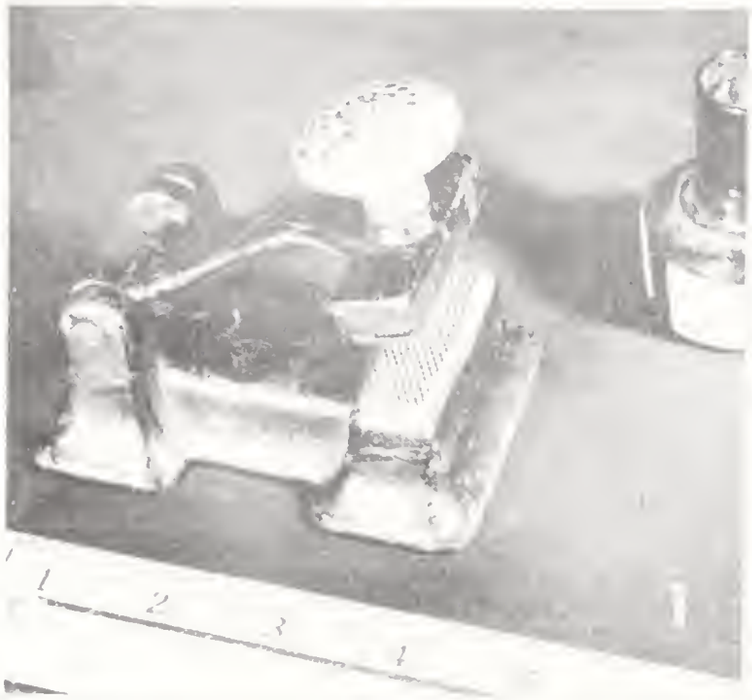
#2-- This is my showpiece, a real Victorian gem. The notched plate showing on the top, revolving portion of the machine reads "Automatic Bank Punch Co./Brooklyn, N.Y." A plate on the top not visible in the picture reads "Patented/May 13-84/Feb. 24-85/Apr. 7-85." On the base portion is stamped "No. 22976."

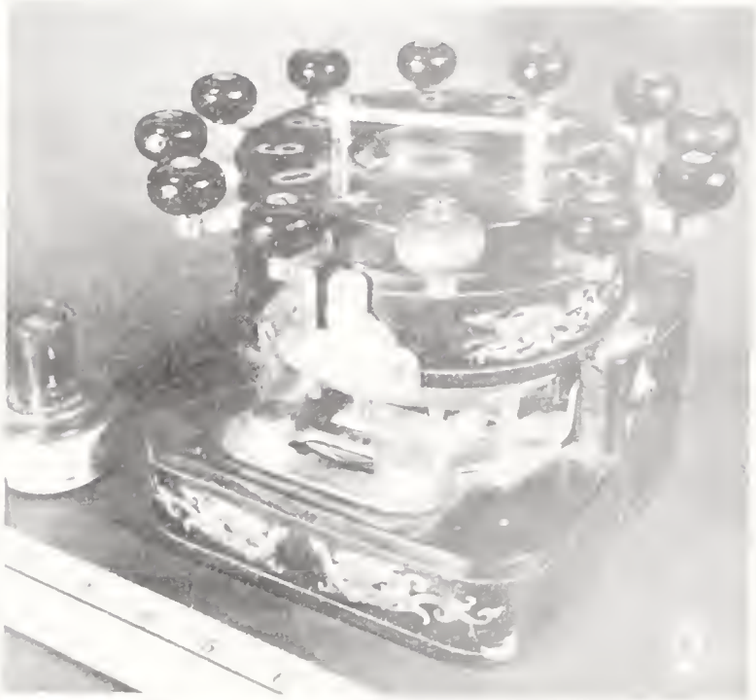
A lever on the base at the left allows insertion of the check. The operator then revolves the top until the desired knob is centered in front and the knob is depressed to cut the desired numeral or symbol into the check. There are two symbols ($ and a 6-pointed star) and ten digits, with a separate knob for each. Depressing the knob drops the male die thru the female die in the base. After each stroke of the knob, the check is automatically moved a space to the left to make room for the next numeral.

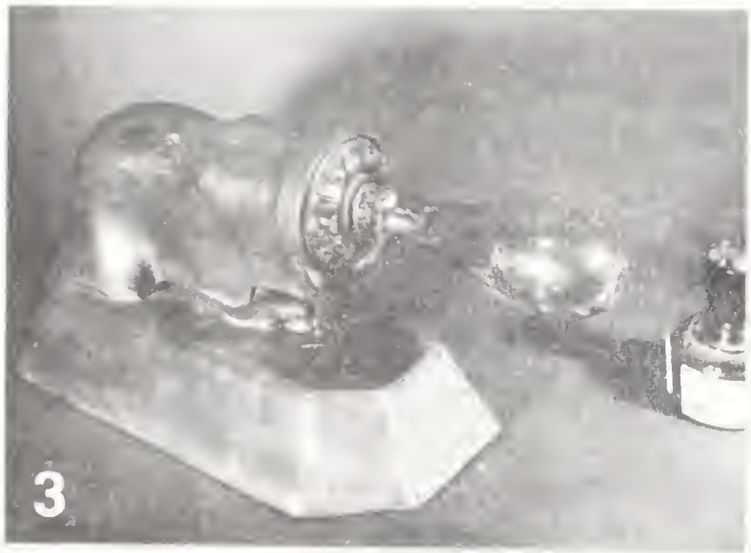
#3-- The marking visible in the photo reads "Chicago Check Perforator/ Patented Aug. 20, 1889/July 29, 1890/Nov. 29, 1892/B.F. Cummins Co./New York." On the side-cast underside is repeated: "The B.F. Cummins Co. Mf'rs.--Chicago, Ills."

This is truly a precision instrument with one external moving part. This is the long, wooden handle which is revolved until the desired numeral or symbol (the same 12 as on machine #2) is on top. A downward thrust on this same handle cuts the number into the check and the check is automatically moved to the next position.

#4-- This is only one of several machines which inscribe "$xxxxNOT OVERxxxx $" on the face of a check, but is probably the smallest and cheapest of them. A drum covered with 31 lines of type virtually fills the housing which otherwise contains only an inked felt roller. Thus there are 31 possible choices, starting with $3 NOT OVER $3, then $5, $10 and so on up to $1,500, $1,750 and finally $ [illegible] After the desired line is revolved to the top, the check is inserted--upside down and backwards--and the lever struck a blow, forcing the inked letters against the face of the check. There is no clue on the device or on the box of the date of manufacture.







December 25 1890 №

Wells Fargo & Co's Bank

Myself $1.687.00

One Thousand Six hundred Eighty Seven & 00/100 Dollars

S. Claus

December 25 1890 №

Wells Fargo & Co's Bank

Myself $1.687.00

One Thousand Six hundred Eighty Seven & 00/100 Dollars

S. Claus

--- C L E A R I N G H O U S E ---

Listed below are items members wish to BUY, SELL, TRADE or WANT.

TRADE Have checks 1909-1939 (mostly teens & 20's). Will trade one for one for yours around same date. Three of mine for one of yours pre 1900 (4 for old check with revenue stamps). Also trade counters, one for one. Carey Lockhart, 806 East Illinois St., Hammond, La. 70401

TRADE & Want I would like to trade new counter checks or old canceled checks with anyone. Want to buy old canceled checks in the 1700's and 1800's, all Western checks and checks from Helena, Montana, also old sight drafts. Please give quantity and price in first letter.
W. H. Smith, 16001 E. 37th St. Terr., Independence, Mo. 64055

TRADE & BUY New or old checks, buy old checks. Sheets of checks, any date, also will trade. Dave Murphy, Westlawn #18, Warrensburg, Mo. 64093

WANTED Old Iowa bank checks; have others to trade.
Larry Adams, 969 Park Circle, Boone, Iowa. 50036

TRADE & SELL Hundreds of modern bank checks to trade or sell. Duplicates, singles, three to a page with name imprint. Company canceled payroll checks. Sell singles 10¢ ea. Sheets of 3 - 30¢ ea., or trade even on all types. Send your checks or write me your wants.
Roy W. Mansfield, 1613 Alexander Ave., Paducah, Ky. 42001

WANTED Revenue Stamped Paper: RN A3, A5; RN B15, B16a, B18, B19, B23; RN C7, C20, C24; RN D1a D1b, D7a, D9a; RN E1; RN H1, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10; RN J8, J9, J11; RN K1, K2, K8, K10; RN L4, L10, L12; RN M3, M4; RN N1; RN O1, O2; RN P2, P6; RN Q2; RN R2, R4, R6, R7; RN S2; RN T1, T6, T7, T8; RN U3, U4, U6, U7, U8, U9; RN V2, V5, V6, V8, V9, V10; RN W4; RN X1. Want unused or used, singles or sheets; also Scott's RM #'s too.
James S. Reynolds, 62A E. Pennington, Tucson, Arizona 85701

SELL Offering 6 old canceled checks for $1.00 - 50 different states, 22 varieties; other checks 20¢ to $5.00. Ten different Hershfield items $4.40 to $10.00. First Nat'l. Bank, Helena, Mont. $4.25. First Nat'l. Bank, Helena, Mont. receipt for gold deposit $10.00. Old blank checks 25¢ to $4.00. Have some blank check sheets. Will ship on approval to members of CCRC. J. F. Eckman, 1370 Bertha, Ferndale, Mich. 48220

TRADE I have duplicate Montana drafts to trade for Western pre 1890 covers, U.S. gold coins. Harry E. Fine, 2114 Balsam, Mesa, Ariz. 85204

WANTED Territorial and early Western checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, gold dust bank receipts. Also old Hawaiian and Alaska items. Give price and condition. Robert Flaig, P.O. Box 27112, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227

WANTED Checks, drafts, certificates of deposit from Northern California banks----other western bank material and obsolete check protectors also sought. J. E. Weaver, P.O. Box 30, Woodland, Ca. 95695.

OLD BANK CHECKS FOR SALE

BUY - SELL and TRADE for QUALITY CHECKS

HAVE THE LARGEST SELECTION OF BANK CHECKS IN THE U.S.A.

Get your large (over 16 pages) Bank Check Price List for only $1.00 or it is free with your order over $5.00 from this ad on this page; or if you send your dollar for the BANK CHECK PRICE LIST, a dollar's credit will be given on an order from it for over $5.00. There are over 250 banks listed with canceled checks and over 100 banks listed that are mint/new checks. This is the largest PL, and still growing, in this new and interesting hobby. Use this BANK CHECK PRICE LIST as a reference guide too.

Order by Letter and Number, please. Checks are canceled unless otherwise noted.

S 3 TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA (Territorial). Branch of Hudson & Company, Bankers. 188_. Printed RN-G1. New/mint/unused. ARIZONA across left end. Black ink, blue/green safety paper, 2½x12", stub attached. $7.50.

S 3a As above, but a sheet of three, nice for framing, 8¼x12" ..$24.50

A 147 FRESNO, CALIFORNIA. Bank of Central California. 1898. IR stamp R 155. Woman left side sitting & holding grapes, on ground are varieties of veg. & fruits around her. Black ink, buff paper, 3¼x8". .. $3.25

A 1 BRAZIL, INDIANA. The Brazil Bank. 1870's. Printed RN-C1. Very beautiful engraving of bank bldg. on left with people & carriages in street, coal cart at top right Black ink, white paper, 3½x8"..$3.45

A 16 VIRGINIA, NEVADA. Savage Mine. 1870's. Payroll check receipt issued as a check, employee had to sign it before being paid. Black ink on white, 3¼x8½"..$3.25

A 21a NEWPORT, NEW YORK. National Bank of Newport. 1860's. Printed RN-B1. NEW YORK across left end. Black ink on light tan safety paper, 3¼x8¼"..95¢

A 39 PORTLAND, OREGON. The First National Bank. 1878. Printed RN-G1. Black ink, yellow safety paper, 2½x7"..$3.75

S 106 TIDIOUTE, PENNA. Peoples Savings Bank. 187_. Printed RN-D1. New/mint/unused. Dog in lower center w/word FIDELITY underneath it. Black on white, 2½x8"..$2.75

A 238 NEW YORK, NY. Ocean National Bank. 1870's. Printed RN-C7. MEYERS & ALLEY across left end. Black ink, white paper, 2½x7½"..$2.95

A 146b TOPEKA, KANSAS. W.W. Gavitt & Co., Bankers & Brokers. 1880's. No IR stamp. Large picture of 3 story bank bldg on left with w/3 horse carriages & people in street scene. Black ink, white paper with light pink lines as safety paper, 3¼x8¼"$3.75

** SPECIAL ** ONE of EACH OF THE ABOVE (EXCEPT S 3a) & the PRICE LIST for $24.75..**

We NEED checks dated below 1840, any Territorial checks, checks from Hawaii before 1920, And any other worthwhile material.

********* ***----------*** *********

CHARLES E. LEES - - - - - P.O. BOX 4535 - - - - - TUCSON, ARIZ. 85717

********* ********** **********

WE BUY * SELL and TRADE OLD CHECKS!

BANKS AND BANKING

By Charles E. Lees *** Tucson, Arizona

The practice of banking and the establishment of banks belong entirely to the modern world. The nations of antiquity knew nothing about such practices.

In Rome, with all the luxury which the resources of the world poured into her lap, the convenience and cheapness of the modern commercial methods were entirely unknown. The money, for example, with which the Roman legions were paid, accompanied the army and consisted of a store of gold and silver coins. They had to be carefully guarded and were most difficult in transporting.

The first bank established in the modern civilized world was the bank at Venice, which was founded in 1157. According to some authorities it was founded in consequence of a loan which the state had felt the necessity of raising in order to carry on a war with the Greek empire in 1156-71. According to other accounts it wasfounded to meet the exigencies of the new condition of things caused by the crusaders.
The armies which swarmed from all parts of Europe to the East required some new commercial method for making use of the money they needed for their expenses. Which ever account is correct, there is no question but that, at first, it was simply a bank of deposit. Persons having money could place it in the hands of the bank and feel secure of its safety. They were also able to have it transferred to the account of someone else upon the books of the bank, the money in such cases remaining in the possession of the bank. Subsequently, this bank introduced the custom of transferring its deposits by drafts drawn by their owners.

The second bank in Europe was the Bank of Geneva, which was founded in 1345. The Bank of Genova was projected in 1345, but did not go into practical operation until 1407. The Bank of Barcelona was established in 1401 and bills of exchange are said to have been first negotiated here. The Bank of Amsterdam was formed in 1609, as a bank of deposit and test for gold. In 1619 the Bank of Hamburg was founded. The profits of this bank were made by its charge of one-half percent for money deposited with it, and keeping it, subject to the owner's order.

The banking history of England is of most importance, as having had the most influence upon our own institutions of this kind. The practice of banking was unquestionably introduced into England by the Italian merchants, who were acquainted with the method of the art in use in Venice. The Italians settled in London in considerable numbers about the latter part of the 12th century and they probably soon entered into business relations with the Jewish people and the goldsmiths who were at that time the chief money-lenders in England.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established. The originator of the idea of this bank was William Paterson, a Scotchman. The bank was started with a capital of one million-two-hundred thousand pounds. This was to be loaned to the government, which, in return, guaranteed an annual payment of 100,000 pounds or eight percent on the investment and 400,000 pounds a year for the expenses of the management. The entire stock was subscribed in less than ten days.

In 1834 the London and Westminster Bank went into operation despite the frantic efforts of the Bank of England to preserve its monopoly.

At the settlement of this country, the United States, the colonists brought over with them the financial theories and practices which prevailed at the time in England. One of the chief difficulties they met with in organizing and increasing their industry was the want of money. Soon after the settlement of Massachusetts, various substitutes for a metallic currency were used, while in Virginia the circulating medium was tobacco. The history of the progress of the financial methods used up to the revolution, and during that contest, is most suggestive for the right comprehension of our national development. At the end of the revolution the country had, by the continuous strain upon its resources of an eight years' war, been almost entirely drained of its wealth. To carry on, the issues of continental currency had reached the enormous sum, for those times, of three hundred million dollars, and this, by its continued depreciation, was practically worthless as a circulating medium.

In 1781 Robert Morris, who had done such a substantial service in the financial administration during the revolution, proposed a plan for a national bank. The bank was incorporated under the title of the Bank of North America and went into operation in 1782 with a capital of $400,000.

In 1790 Alexander Hamilton proposed a plan for the Bank of the United States. In 1791, the act of incorporation being passed by Congress, the bank accepted the charter granted and went into operation with a capital of ten million dollars. It continued in active existence until 1811. In this year the limitations of its charter and the time for its existence having ceased, it wound up its affairs and ended its corporate life.

In 1814 another national bank was proposed by the same name. But in the next year, the bill for its incorporation having passed Congress, was vetoed by President Madison. In 1816, the measure having again passed, The Bank of the United States went into operation again in 1817 with a capital of 35 million dollars. The bank created too great a discontent by the aid it afforded to speculation and to certain classes, instead of to the general industry of the country and in 1832 President Jackson refused to sign the bill granting its continuance. In 1836 it ceased to exist as a government institution by the limitations of its charter.

The state of Pennsylvania granted it a charter and the bank continued, under a different charter, but with the same name. In 1839 it was suspended because of collecting the whole of the stockholders' subscriptions due to the injudicious management of its directors. This was the second and last suspension of the bank, the other time being two years before in 1837.

Bank checks from both The Bank of North America and the Bank of the United States are known to the author.

The first bank established in Boston was instituted in 1784, and in 1799 the first bank was opened in New York City.

Another improvement in the banking system, though intended chiefly to facilitate the business of the banks themselves, was the clearing-house, which was established in New York City in 1853. Previously to this, each bank kept a messenger whose daily task was collecting from the various banks of the city the checks against them which came into its possession by transactions of business.

With the advent of the Civil War, the expenditures of the government necessarily assumed a magnitude which so disorganized the working of our finances that some decided change was necessary. Fortunately the idea of forming, not a single gigantic national bank, but a series of national banks, was entertained by the heads of the administration and Salmon P. Chase, then the Secretary of the Treasury.

MAIL AUCTIO.
(By J. E. Weaver, Auction Manager)

Consistent with its basic aim of trying to be helpful in as many ways as possible to its members, CCRT will offer a mail auction in each issue of THE CHECK LIST. Since I first volunteered to be the auction manager, I've thought of several problems that will certainly arise in conducting such an event. Until they are solved, I ask your indulgence because mistakes and inequities (minor, I hope) will occur.

We offer this auction under these ground rules:

Material should be sent to J. E. Weaver, Box 30, Woodland, Ca. 95695. Individual checks having a value of $7.00 or more will be accepted. Checks worth less than $2.00 each may be grouped and offered as one lot with total value of $2.00 or more.

The sender is asked to value his own material. Since there must be some consistency to the valuations (and there being no catalog or yardstick of values in exist now) the auction manager will have the right to "correct" valuations, either upward or downward. I will exercise this perogative (with the senders implied consent) to the extent of 25% downward or 50% upward. For example, an item valued by the sender at $3.00 may show up on the auction with a valuation anywhere between $2.25 and $4.50 at my discretion. If I deem a larger change necessary, the material will be returned with an explanation and an invitation to the sender to revalue and resubmit.

On items with a valuation by the sender of $3.50 or more, a reserve bid will be accepted and published. I will not alter a reserve bid, but do have the option to reject the lot as unrealistically reserved. If accepted, the reserve bid will be the minimum acceptable bid.

Descriptions will be difficult and we will have to learn by trial and error. Senders are encouraged to submit information about their items that will be helpful in writing a meaningful description for the sales list.

To the bidders: We invite bids in multiples of 10¢ and items will be sold to the highest bidder at 10¢ over the second highest bid if there is one; otherwise, at the bid price. The auction manager may request that successful bidders remit before lots are mailed. Lots may be returned by successful bidders only on the basis that there was a significant and misleading error in the description of the item(s) and any such returns must be made within 5 days of receipt.

To cover costs, the auction manager will deduct 10% from the returns to the seller; postage costs will be charged to buyers. Anything above expenses will be added to the general treasury of CCRT.

The mail auction feature can become a worthwhile and helpful function of CCRT only if members are willing to send in their better quality duplicates. Give us a try.

KEEP CHECKING FOR FUTURE REPORTS

MAIL AUCTION #1-70 ********** Closing date February 20, 1970

The "ground rules" for our mail auction are printed elsewhere in this issue of THE CHECK LIST. Send your bids on the items below, in multiples of 10¢, to J. E. Weaver, P.O. Box 30, Woodland, Ca. 95695, postmarked no later than February 20, 1970. Indicate Lot Number and your bid. Incase of identical bids, the one with the earliest postmark will prevail.

All dates are 19th Century unless otherwise stated. Scott U.S. Catalog numbers are used for adhesive and imprinted tax stamps. Checks are without tears, heavy folds, significant staining etc. unless otherwise noted, but may have the usual cut or punched cancellations, spindle marks etc.

Lot #	Description	Owners Value
1	Two Calif checks: The Bank of Calif 7-27-69. Check of No. Pac. Transp Co with vignette at left of sailing ship; RN-B17--and Bank of LaPorte, dft on Anglo-Calif SF, 9-23-82; RN-G1; vignette in left panel of miner loading ore car; shows two diff check protectors	$2.00
2	Two routine SF items: John Sime & Co. Bankers 9-17-66 with RN-R6; embossed with device (purpose unknown) & split along embossing--and Donohoe Kelly & Co. Bankers, 12-13-71 with RN-O21	$2.00
3	Pay check by Gould & Curry Silver Mining Co. on Virginia (Nev) agency of Bk of Calif. 2-5-72 with RN-C24 (cat. $7.50). Reserve (minimum) bid of.	$4.00 (R)
4	Note for $39.20 payable at Union National Bank, Sioux Falls, SD 3-19-95 on bank's form, calling for interest @ 12%, due 7-12-95. End on back "Int. paid to 11-12-95 - paid $7.50 on principal". Banks paid stamp on face 7-2-96. Folds. Interesting pre-inflation item.... .	2.00
5	Dft of Banking House of L. H. Hirshfield & Bro, Helena, Mont 7-10-78 on Kountze Bros, NY. With RN-G1 (Not the early "miner & dog" variety) amount in figures protected by diagonal slashes.....	3.00
6	Dft of First Nat'l Bank of Helena, Mont 7-25-83 on 1st Nat'l, NY. Distinctive embossing incl. banks name used to protect amount in figures...	$3.00
7	Two items on Citizens Bank of Abilene, Kans: Check 12-2-89 completely covered by light vertical parallel lines (protection vs. alteration); vignette at left shows early locomotive, coal car & pass. car; and large Cert. of Dep. for $1,000 (cut protectographed) 10-6-90. "7% int if left 12 months." Shows bonnetted maiden with rake over shoulder; fold marks but no breaks.....	$350

Lot #	Description	Owners Value
8	Four cks on Nat'l. Ulster County Bank, Kingston, NY with 4 different tax imprints: 7-17-69 with RN B1, 2-9-78 with RN-C1, 12-31-79 with RN-C1, 2-8-99 with RN-X7--routine checks.....	$2.00
9	Dft by The American National Bk of Watumka, Ind. Terr (Indian Territory) 11-25-1905 on 4th Nat'l, St. Louis. Protected "NOT OVER FIFTY DOLLARS $50". Engraving of eagle in patriotic pose (flag, arrows etc.) Reserve (minimum) bid.....	$4.00 (R)
10	Dft by Peoples Natl Bank, Rock Isl. Ill 9-2-98 on Importers & Traders Natl NY. Not protected by punched out figures, #R164, nicely tied by dbl-circle bank date stamp. Showy with black & white eagle on brown rock above green foliage.....	$2.50
11	Two checks Natl Bank of Lawrence (Kans) both showing large cut of 4½ story bank bldg with 6 different horse-drawn conveyances in foreground; 6-18-81 with #R152 & 8-29-83 unstamped.....	$3.00
12	Set of 5 checks (2 basic styles) on the Grocers & Producers Bank, Providence RI dated betw. May 19 & 26, 1874 but 5 different makers. Two with RN-D1, 2 with RN-D3, one unstamped. Bonus check: RI Hosp. Trust of Providence (still in business) 5-5-88 (Rhode Isl. checks not common).....	$3.50
13	Five more NE items: two checks on Banking House of B.J.C. Durfee & Co Fall River Mass 4-23-77 & 3-11-78, both with R-152, similar form but different engravers; ck. on Cambridgeport Nat'l Bank, Cambridgeport, Mass. 6-3-78 with #R-152 nicely tied with large circular bank date stamp; Finely engraved non-bank cash'l time draft for $1,500, 10-3-57, due "4 mos after date", unusually nice seal embossed "PAID" & bank name impression; stock draft 5-6-86 for $20,000 due "4 mos after date" payable to & at (in Manuscript) Bank of Mill Natl Bank, Boston.....	$3.50
14	Six routine but nice NE checks: Four entirely diff. styles on The Hanover Nat'l Bank, NYC betw. 1873 & 78, 2 with R133, 2 with R152; and 2 on Nat'l State Bank of Troy 8-31-68 with R15 and 11-19-79 with RN-G1.....	$3.00

-- END --

**** SEND YOUR BIDS IN EARLY ****

BANKING HOUSE of L. H. HERSHFIELD ---- DRAFT # 1

L. H. Hershfield buffs, how would you like to own the early drafts pictured on the opposite page? Mr. Harry 1. Fine of Mesa, Arizona is the proud possessor of these early drafts from this famous early banking house. In a letter to the editor he states in part "....It might be interesting to note that I have the #1 draft issued by the Virginia City, Montana branch of the Banking House of L. H. Hershfield. It has the prospector and dog, the green stamped revenue paper, is dated October 3, 1866 and is for the amount of $50.00, drawn on funds available at Isett Kerr & Co., New York and signed by L. H. Hershfield & Co. with what appears to be a countersign of L." Mr. Fine is alwo owner of #7.

The publisher regrets the illustrations are not of good quality, since the illustrations were taken from another copy of the original.

*** MEMBER DISPLAYS CHECKS AND NOTES ***

Part of a letter from Mr. Edward R. Held reads: ".....The All States Hobby Club held its annual convention and exhibition in Atlantic City on July 25, 26, 27, 1969. There were a great variety of hobbies on exhibit, among them bank checks by the writer. The checks were mounted on poster paper, ten checks to the sheet. I had eight sheets, six of checks, one of receipts and one of promissory notes. Many questions were asked about the checks, some of which follow: 'What is the oldest check you have?', Bank of New York 1836, 'Is there a list of bank checks?', No; 'Do they have any value?', the common variety - what a collector is willing to pay for them, those signed by V.I.P's would command a premium. The receipts and promissory notes had about the same questions and answers. The oldest promissory note I have is 1794. There is a fine article on bank checks in the October 1, 1969 issue of Coin World. A side line to bank check collecting is [illegible] book cover with facsimilies of genuine bank checks printed on them. I have 135 in my collection. An interesting one is Muleshoe State Bank, Muleshoe, Texas." Edward R. Held, 534 Midland Ave. Garfield, N.J. 07026

* *

[illegible] PHOTOGRAPHS [illegible] INTERESTS

Letter in part from [illegible]: ".....I collect NB notes from Missouri and am interested in any other material issued by both the National Banks and the State Banks, many of which later became, or merged with National Banks. I collect photographs of bank buildings as well as notes and other [illegible] various banks and would appreciate hearing from you or other [illegible] of these, particularly on material from the St. Louis area." R[illegible] Horstman, Route 2, Gerald, Mo. 63037

No. 1

BANKING HOUSE
OF
L. H. HERSHFIELD.

Virginia, Montana Oct. 8th 1866

In Current Funds

Pay to the order of [illegible]

Fifty [illegible] Dollars

To [illegible]

New York

L. H. Hershfield & Co.

$ 50 no/100 4 Cents

MACOY & HEMWIG, Stationers, 112 & 84 Broadway N.Y.

No. 7

BANKING HOUSE
OF
L. H. HERSHFIELD. & Co

Virginia, Montana Oct. 8th 1866

In Current Funds

Pay to the order of [illegible]

Two Hundred Forty Two 18/100 Dollars

To [illegible]

New York

L. H. Hershfield & Co.

PAID
OCT 31
1866

$ 242 18/100

MACOY & HEMWIG, Stationers, 112 & 84 Broadway N.Y.

W A N T E D ** W A N T E D ** W A N T E D ** W A N T E D

W A N T E D

WESTERN AND MORMON MATERIAL

BANK NOTES - SCRIPT - DRAFTS - CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT -CHECKS - TOKENS - ASSAY REPORTS - GOLD DUST RECEIPTS - WARRANTS - POLITICAL - COVERS AND CORRESPONDENCE - DOCUMENTS - STAGE AND EXPRESS ITEMS - MAIL ROUTES - GOLD AND SILVER MINING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS - EMIGRANT GUIDES - PAMPHLETS - ORIGINAL DIE PROOFS WITH "WESTERN FLAVOR."
If cash is no inducement - I have some exciting material along these lines for trade

ROBERT DICKSON 5124 EVERGREEN DRIVE NORTH OLMSTED, OHIO 44070

PHOTO INTEREST

Pictures are invaluable and an added interest with articles or text. Photos of interesting items along with a description or text will be accepted and welcomed for publication in The Check List.

Clear, sharp and contrasty black and white photographic prints, as well as originals, make acceptable photo stencils for illustrations in The Check List. The prints will not be harmed in any way and will be returned to the owner in the same condition as received.

Remember in using your camera, get as close to the subject as your camera will allow and still take clear pictures.

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THIS IS A NEW YEAR, NEW DECADE, AND NEW ORGANIZATION:

WE ARE LAUNCHED AND "OFF THE GROUND" -- LET'S KEEP ALL

SYSTEMS "GO" WITH EVERYONE'S COOPERATION.

Best Wishes for 1970 and Happy Collecting
Bob Flaig

R-O-S-T-E-R I-N-F-O-R-M-A-T-I-O-N

On the following pages are listed the members who have authorized their names and addresses to be published as check collectors, along with their special interests and other collecting endeavors. For the protection of those who mentioned stamps, coins and valuable paper money as collecting interests, they have not been published, except where the person concerned specifically requested it.

It is hoped that this roster will facilitate the communication of members with similar interests and stimulate the growth of this facet of numismatics. As other new members join us, their names will be published (when authorized) as supplements to this roster in future issues of THE CHECK LIST.

All members are encouraged to write other members; contact those who have similar interests to buy, sell or effect trades and swap information - enjoy fellowship via the mails.

In the future if your interests grow or change, a notation of this fact will be made in the next issue -- If you will drop the editor a line.

Suggestion: Please enclose a stamp when the letter you write another member requires an answer.

While the editor has tried to accept for membership only responsible persons, he in no way accepts or assumes responsibility for any transactions, contracts, or agreements between any of the parties, now or at any future time.

Bits of information, new finds, results of research and the like, brought to light through member correspondence, will be appreciated by the editor. Such information would be enjoyed by all and will be published in a future issue of THE CHECK LIST when received.

Over-priced material, unequal trades, and improper descriptions only create bad feelings.

HAPPY COLLECTING**********GOOD HUNTING**********AND****GOOD LUCK

KEY TO COLLECTORS INTERESTS

Limited space requires the coding of members interests. Please retain this code sheet for future reference.

THE PRIMARY INTERESTS of a collector are listed by CAPITAL LETTERS. The Secondary Interests of a collector are listed by small letters.

PRIMARY INTERESTS	Secondary Interests	Checks
A	a	First Chartered Banks
B	b	Other banks dated prior to 1862
C	c	Dated between 1862 & W.W. I
D	d	Dated W.W. I to date
E	e	Current, unused checks, counter checks
F	f	Checks in sheet form
G	g	Western States
H	h	With tax-paid revenue stamps, adhesive or imprinted.
I	i	With postage and/or other stamps used to pay tax.
J	j	Showing protectographing practices.
K	k	Proof Checks
L	l	With signatures of famous people
M	m	Specific Geographical areas
N	n	Railroad, steamboat, mining, etc.
O	o	Foreign countries
P	p	Old unused checks

A SINCERE WELCOME TO THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS

Name & Address	Collecting Interests
Larry Adams 969 Park Circle Boone, Iowa 50036	C,G,J,M-(Iowa) b,d,e,h,i,l Other interests: RR keys & locks, old stock certificates, questioned documents, forgery, law of checks.
Don Allen Faculty, Nova Scotia Teachers College, Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada.	D - Canadian, M- Canadian a, b, c, h, i, j Special interests: Canadian checks, esp. those used internationally. Travellers' cheques of perpetual negotiability, money orders and Canadian bank books. Other interests: Trade Tokens
Donald J. Anderson R.R. #1 Kellogg, Iowa 50135	B, C, D, E, M-(all) a, f, g, h, j, k.
William K. Bish 2003 McCloskey Lane Eureka, Calif. 95501	C, G, H, I, J, M - (California)
Fred J. Belhuis R. R. #1 Aplington, Iowa 50604	E, F, G a, b, c, d, h, i, j, k, l
Mr. Adrian Browne P.O. Box 145 Charlo, Montana 59824	Interested in all checks - U.S. & foreign. Collects bottles and Indian artifacts.
Ken Davis P.O. Box 2847 Tulsa, Okla. 74101	L and checks prior to 1900 with "eye appeal" Other interests: Admission tickets.
Robert E. Dickson 5124 Evergreen Dr. North Olmsted, Ohio 44070	A, B, K, L. b, c, f, h, i. Other interests: Covers, Early Americana, Civil War Patriotic envelopes and letter sheets.
J. F. Eckman 1370 Bertha Ferndale, Mich 48220	A, B, C, G, H, I, L, P. d, e, f, j. Special interests: Hershfield, Adams & Co., P.O. Dept, Wells Fargo material.
Harry L. Fine 2114 E. Balsam Mesa, Ariz. 85201	G. Other Interests: Western Postal history & Territorial Covers.
Robert Flaig P.O. Box 27112 Cincinnati, Ohio 45227	A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O, P. d. Special interests: Territorial, early Western, ornate with vignettes, historical checks. Cincinnatiana & old check protectors.

Name & Address	Collecting Interests
Michael R. Fried 512 Wayne Ave. Penthouse Apartment Oakland, Calif. 94606	H, I. Other interests: Related materials from Israel, France, Central & South America.
Herbert J. Friedman Apt. 524 3701 Connecticut Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008	A, B, F, M - (any country) l
[illegible] F. Garland [illegible] Mountain View Ave. Maryville, Tenn 37801	G, M - (South - West) a, b, c, d, e, f, h, i, j, k, l. Other interests: Civil War Buff, Depression Script, Military payment certificates.
William R. Heall P.O. Box 216 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103	C, D, F, G, H, M - (New Mexico) a, b, e, i, l. Special interests: First edition books, U.S. Revenue Stamps, Tokens - (amusement, trade, transportation), Maps of Early New Mexico.
[illegible] Hild [illegible] Ave. [illegible], N.J. 07026	A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I. k. Other interests: Promissory notes, match book covers with fa[illegible]es of bank checks on them, Tags from tea bags, "Free of Tax" - "Tax Exempt" from military installations, stamps from railroad, bus, truck (baggage, newspaper, storage, etc.).
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Mo. 63037	M - (St. Louis, Mo.) Other interests: Checks & other material of National Banks who issued notes. Also collects National Bank Notes.
[illegible] [illegible] Dr. [illegible], Mich. 48603	C, H, I. Other interests: Especially Civil War Period 1899 and checks with printers identified.
[illegible] 1631 Babcock Lane [illegible], Tabings, Colo. 80915	A, B, C, H, I, L, M - (United States) g.
[illegible] P.O. Box [illegible]35 [illegible] Arizona 85717	A, B, C, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M - (any) d
[illegible] H. Lloyd [illegible] 292 [illegible] Lake, N.Y. 14549	M - (Buffalo-Niagara Region, Western N.Y.) a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i. Other interests: Checks & etc. of unusual design, old classics etc., Medals, tokens, time tables and ship post cards.

Name & Address	Collecting Interests
Mr. Carey Lockhart 806 East Illinois St. Hammond, La. 70401	B, C, D, E, L, M - (all) a, f, g, h, i. Other interests: Old newspapers, autographs, tax tokens, medals, Mardi Gras Doubloons.
Mr. Jerry K. Lorenzen 806 Colonial Circle Storm Lake, Iowa 50588	A, B, E, G, M - (Western States) c, d, f, h, i, j, k, l. Other interests: Medals.
Roy W. Mansfield 1613 Alexander Ave. Paducah, Ky. 42001	E, F, J, K, M - (U.S. & foreign) Other interests: Deposit slips, Telephone Directories, newspapers, street maps, etc.
Arthur J. Martin Apt. 305 17545 Madison Ave. Lakewood, Ohio 44107	A, B, C, M - (Major eastern cities) d, h, i, l.
Charles E. Miller 4259 Trent Way LosAngeles, Calif. 90065	B, J, L, M - (U.S.) e, f, g, h, i, k. Other interests: Misc. paper items prior to 1900.
Miss Barbara R. Mueller 225 S. Fischer Ave. Jefferson, Wisc. 53549	H, I, K. a, b, c, f, g, j, l. Other interests: Various philatelic and postal history specialties, paper Americana.
Dave Murphy Westlawn Drive # 18 Warrensburg, Mo. 64093	C, E, F. a, b, d, g, h, i, k, l. Special interests: Old checks of Iowa, new and/or counter checks from anywhere.
Dr. John A. Muscalus P.O. Box 185 Bridgeport, Pa. 19405	A, B. c, f, g, k, l. Special interests: Checks with pictures or illustrations of any kind.
Vincent D. Oehrlein P.O. Box 646 San Pedro, Calif. 90733	C, G, H, I, J. [illegible], b, k. M - California prior to 1915, Western States prior to 1900, especially Nevada; checks drawn on or issued by banks in Calif Mother Lode area. Other interests: Unusual or especially attractive Calif. stock certificates, drafts, warrants, etc. - prior to 1900.
Gary K. Olsen 1702 Putter Lane Reston, Va. 22070	A, B, C, L, M - (Penna. & General) Special interests: Checks of special design.
Mr. Morey Perlmutter P.O. Box 48 Watertown, Mass. 02172	G. b, c, f, h, i, k, l. M - Western, Indian, Territorials, New England. Special Interest: Stock Certificates

Name & Address	Collecting Interests
Kenneth Prag 912 Sycamore St. Cincinnati, Ohio 45202	Special Interests: Stock Certificates.
Raymond H. Rathjen 4047 Graham St. Pleasanton, Calif. 94566	C, G. Special interests: Wells Fargo and Freight lines.
James S. Reynolds 62A East Pennington St. Tucson, Arizona 85701	H, I. (Both H & I 7/1/62 to 1902) a, f, j. Special interests: Railroad checks, RN Numbers both mint & used sheets.
Dr. Ira Rezak, M.D. 3671 Hudson Manor Terrace Riverdale, N.Y. 10463	A, B, C, D, E, M - (Foreign, especially Eastern Europe) f, g, h, i, j. Other interests: Medals (Russian)
Mr. C. R. Ross 1334 E. 8th St. Okmulgee, Okla. 74447	G. Special interests: Panic year checks, Oklahoma early day checks, Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory, any state as a territory.
Dr. Leonard M. Rothstein, M.D. Velvet Valley Way Owings Mills, Maryland 21117	M - Maryland all dates and types. Any with drug or medical advertising. Other interests: Medicals, medals & tokens.
Russell Rulau 520 North Ohio Sidney, Ohio 45365	B, C, H, M - (Ohio, Montana, Louisiana, Mexico) a, d, e, f, g, i, j, k, l Special interests: Checks related in particular with newspapers; checks having the same issuers as tokens or other numismatic items. Also U.S. & Irish tokens, game counters, etc.
Mr. G. A. Schmidtmann Route 1, Box 371 Mentone, Calif. 92359	G, M - (Nevada) Special interests: Items/materials of Nevada, particularly of older days, mining & railroad items.
Joseph E. Seiter 2117 Winchester Dr. Indianapolis, Ind. 46227	A, B, C, G, H, I, L. M - (Indiana) d, e, f, k. Other interests: Related material which features a likeness of Santa Claus or George Washington. View cards of Indianapolis & Greenwood, Indiana.
Samuel S. Smith 407 Lincoln Road # 9A Miami Beach, Fla. 33139	C, H. f, g, i, k. Special interests: U.S. Revenue stamped paper (RN). Bonds, stock certificates, receipts bearing USIR inprints (Revenue Stamped Paper)
Willis H. Smith 16001 E. 37th St. Ter. Independence, Mo. 64055	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K. L M - (Western)

Name & Address	Collecting Interests
George Story, Sr. 1920 N. W. 12th Oklahoma City, Okla. 73106	C, G. Special interest: Western States only. Interested in trading extras for other material.
John E. Tidwell P.O. Box 8040 Nashville, Tenn. 37207	A, B, C, G, H, M - (U.S.A.) d, i, j, l.
Daniel Vander Werf, Jr. 328 W. 30th St. Holland, Mich. 49423	A, B, C, G, H, I, J, L d, e, f, k. Other interests: Old documents.
Mr. J. E. Weaver P.O. Box 30 Woodland, Calif. 95695	A, B, C, G, H, I, J. d, e, f, k, l. M - Western U.S. principally North Calif. Other interests: Banking artifacts, e.g. check protectors.
Carl E. Weber Queen City Americana, Inc. P.O. Box 12545 Cincinnati, Ohio 45212	C, F, H, I, L., M - (Cincinnati, Ohio & Midwest) a, b, d, e, g, j, k. Other interests: Non-listed/cataloged collectible paper items, advertising items, paper, metal, etc.
Homer C. Wolfe 2865C Inkster Rd. Southfield, Mich. 48075	B, C, H, M - (especially Michigan) a, f, j, l. Other interests: Obsolete bank notes of Michigan, stock certificates, Land Grants (Pres)
Newton A. Wunder Box 94 Trona, Calif. 93562	G, H, I, J, K, M - (Older Calif. & Nevada) a, b, c. Other interests: Railroad material (West) Old bonds, stock certificates, metal counterfeit detectors, balance scales, old coin books and related material.
LeRoy L. Ziebarth 7120 Monaco St. Commerce City, Colo. 80022	B, C, D, E, G, H. a, f, i, j, k, l. Other interests: Check & Bank related materials.
Mr. Witol A. Casper 30 Clydesdale Ave. Haverhill, Mass. 01830	B, C, H, I, M - (USA) a, d, f, g, l
Mr. J. Roy Pennel, Jr. P.O. Box 858 Anderson, S. C. 29621	A, B, K, M - (South Carolina) f Special Interests: Vignettes on checks, Travelers Checks (Specimen)

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Name & Address	Collecting Interests
Joseph E. Sheffer 5505 West 43rd St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46254	E, K f, g, j
Dale Myers Walters 1959 Clays Mill Rd. Lexington, Ky. 40503	H, M - (Kentucky) c, l
Gary Deimund 1815 Herman Cape Girardeau, Mo. 63701	B, C, E, F, H, M - (Canada) a, d, g, i, j Special Interests: Ration checks and blank bank stationery.